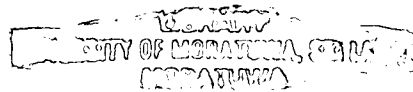
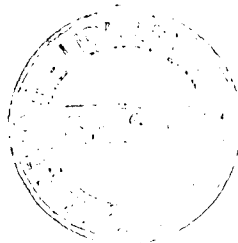


SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN URBAN ENVIRONMENT IN SRI LANKA THE CASE OF DEHIWELA - MORATUWA REGION



*The research dissertation was submitted to fulfill
the requirement of Post Graduate Study Programme
on Master of Business Administration in Management
of Technology by S. Ilangovan and supervised by
Dr. Sarath Dasanayake.*



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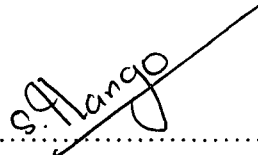
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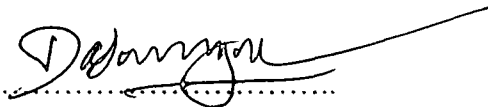
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Subramaniam Ilangovan

ABSTRACT

The solid waste (SW) generation is tremendously increasing day by day in worldwide. The solid waste causes environmental, social, economical and political problems to a country. The important of the solid waste matter understood by several countries even by developing countries. Those countries to reduce the solid waste generation several activities are twisted, but it is understood that difficult to avoid the solid waste generation with modern style of life and the population growth or urban growth.

Countries like USA, Japan, U.K etc. are formulated strategies to manage the solid waste generation. The literature survey shows that most of the countries have taken steps to manage the solid waste generation. It is very glad to know that many Asian and African countries interested in the subject matter. As Sri Lankan we could proud that the steps forwarded here are very positive. There are rules and regulation formulated in the country with regards to SW.

Infrastructure and resources for waste collection are lacking in most parts of the country, so uncontrolled scattering and dumping of garbage is widespread. There are no proper facilities for final disposal of most of the solid waste generated by households and industries. Waste that is improperly dumped can impede water-flow in drainage channels and provides breeding places for disease vectors such as rats and mosquitoes. Open dumping sites in natural areas cause pollution of ground and surface-water and will facilitate encroachment. Open burning of waste at lower temperatures is also widespread. It contributes to atmospheric pollution and may cause serious health problems.

Municipalities or Urban Councils are the prime authorities that manage the solid waste generation in the land. The project study is mainly based on Dehiwela-Moratuwa region. There are several rules and regulations made to control the solid waste generation. There are institutions formed to monitor the activities but still the problems are not solved.

Based on the current solid waste management system & procedure and strength & weakness a new framework model has been put forwarded. The Dehiwela - Moratuwa region is considered as base for the study . Major stakeholders in the solid waste management chain are also considered for the study.

The case reports were developed from stake holder's institution that has more influence on solid waste management chain. By analyzing of the case reports, useful information has been forwarded and mainly the study described and shows that an integrated framework to manage the solid waste generation.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CEA	-	Central Environmental Authority
CMC	-	Colombo Municipal Council
DS	-	Divisional Secretary
EIA	-	Environment Impact Assessment
GAA	-	Greater Athens Area
GPHI	-	Chief Public Health Inspector
HILDWZ	-	High-income Low-density population Waste Zone
IDB	-	Industrial Development Board
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
IRMP	-	Integrated Resources Management Programme
LIHDWZ	-	Low-income High-density Population Waste Zone
MC	-	Municipal Council
MFE	-	Ministry of Forestry and Environment
MIMDWZ	-	Middle-income Medium-density Waste Zone
MSW	-	Municipal Solid Waste
NEA	-	National Environmental Act
NERD	-	National Engineering Research & Development
NGO	-	Non-government Organization
NSSWM	-	National Strategy for Solid Waste Management
PHI	-	Public Health Inspector
PS	-	Pradeshiya Sabhas
SEBF	-	Senasuma Environment Beautification Foundation
SW	-	Solid Waste
SWM	-	Solid Waste Management
UC	-	Urban Council
UNEP	-	United Nations Environmental Programme
WBU	-	Worth Benefit Utility

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